B Scene

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Harry Crissman (left), B Division TSM, did the honors of reviewing Scott Cram's long career with Life Science and Bioscience Divisions since he joined the Laboratory in 1969. Cram has recently taken on new duties as Senior Science Advisor to the Threat Reduction and Strategic and Supporting Research Directorates.

April 26

Look for:

All Hand's Meeting Honors Scott Cram

Jill Trewhella, Bioscience Division Director led the All-Hands meeting on April 19th which was highlighted with farewells to Scott Cram as he takes on new responsibilities for the Threat Reduction (TR) and Strategic and Supporting Research (SSR) Directorates, announcement of names for the new Resource Units, and the first B Division T-shirt awards.

Scott Cram, Deputy Director for Life Science Division from 1989-98, LS Division Director 1998-99 and acting Deputy for the new B Division since Oct. 1st, 1999, has taken on new duties and responsibilities for the TR and SSR Associate Laboratory Directors (ALDs) Don Cobb and Tom Meyer, respectively. Cram will serve as senior science advisor to the two ALDs in setting new program directions and priorities for the Laboratory. Harry Crissman, B Division TSM, reviewed Cram's history at the Laboratory for the group. "Scott came as post doc in 1969 and in 1972 gave the first flow cytometry course in Cold Spring Harbor that is still going on today. He was responsible for making LANL a national resource for flow cytometry in 1982 …an NIH program that is now in its 18th year." He added that Cram's achievements include two Distinguished Performance awards from the Laboratory (1982 and 1993); he serves on several NIH and NSF study sections as well as several editorial boards and holds three patents. Crissman closed his remarks with the comment, "Scott is such a fine individual…I knew that if Scott was there watching over things, it was going to be all right." Cram responded that after coming to the same building for 30 years and 6 months, it was going to be difficult to find his new office, but that he "was looking forward to a new and exciting opportunity and that he had confidence that the new Bioscience Division was in good hands and would continue to be a growing and exciting place to work."

The new names for the four B Division Resource Units were announced. The Leo Szilard Resource (formerly B-S1) honors Szilard (1898-1964) who worked on the Manhattan Project in 1942, procuring pure graphite and uranium. After observing the successful test of the first atomic bomb, he became increasingly concerned about potential for post-war nuclear arms race and organized the successful defeat of a bill that would have placed atomic energy under military control. In 1947, he left physics to study biology and became a "roving theoretical biologist." B-N1 is now the Barbara McClintock resource in honor of McClintock (1902-1992), who was awarded the Nobel prize for Medicine in 1983 for her discovery of "mobile genetic elements" through studies on each of the ten chromosomes and their genes comprising maize (corn). Albert Abraham Michelson (1852-1931) is the inspiration for Resource B S2. He is best known for his work in experimentally verifying that light travels at a constant speed in all internal systems of reference. To accomplish these measurements he invented the interferometer in 1881. The principles of the interferometer are the basis for much of the work in the Integrated Spectroscopy Laboratory today.

B-N2 selected Wright Haskell Langham as its scientist to be honored and Langham's widow Julia was in the audience to be part of the dedication. Langham came to Los Alamos in 1944 as the new Assistant Division Leader for Biomedical Research of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory Health Division. He states in his resume of the time that "Biomedical Research includes everything from fundamental research to specific problems of health diagnosis of persons exposed to special materials, such as plutonium, tritium, and any number of other special materials." He was regarded as

Jill Trewhella (left), B Division Director, greets Julia Langham Grilly who came to the All-Hands meeting for the dedication of the B-N2 Resource as the Wright Haskell Langham, in honor of her deceased husband. Langham died in an airplane crash in 1972 when traveling on a commuter flight between Los Alamos and Albuquerque.

a pioneer in the field of the toxicology of plutonium and was internationally recognized for his work in radiobiology and the health effects of radiation. Langham, a champion and leader for the Health Research Laboratory, died in 1972 in a commuter flight traveling between Los Alamos to Albuquerque. Julia Langham Grilly said that she was very pleased to be there for the dedication and was very happy to see how the humble beginnings of health research at the Laboratory had grown to such a strong and vital organization. "In the early days, we were known as the 'rat lab' as we carried out our studies in a small building," she said.

B Division's new T-shirts made their debut at the All-Hands meeting with awards by Trewhella to Electra Sutton, who created the B Division tree logo used on the shirts; Babs Marrone, who is the creator and editor of B Scene; Fawn Gore, who performed beyond the "call of duty" in preparations for the UC S&T Panel presentations last month; Kirk Rector, who organized the post-doc seminar series; and Robert Donohoe, who has served as Acting Resource Manager for the Michelson (B-S2) resource. Donohoe steps down May 1st when Paul Gilna assumes the position returning from his change-of-station at the National Science Foundation. Trewhella said that the "award" T Shirts were special because the lettering is gold, to be distinguished from the regular T Shirts with green lettering which are on sale for employees at a nominal price. The gold T Shirts "can only be earned," she said. "They can't be bought. They are awarded to individuals who do something special for B Division…acts of work and dedication that do not normally bring external recognition or rewards." The Division will accept nominations for candidates for T Shirt awards, she added, and "we will make this a regular part of our activities."

Jill presents T-Shirts to Robert Donahoe and Fawn Gore

Trewhella reviewed the schedule of B Division management activities and reminded the Division of the Review Committee event May 25-26. She said the feedback from the UC S&T panel was overwhelmingly positive and enthusiastic and she thanked all who had participated in making the presentations successful. Scientific thrust plans are due April 30th and she reviewed the thrust definitions and showed examples of scientific achievements.

➢ *Contributed by Sandra Zink*

Director's Colloquium Features UN BW Specialist

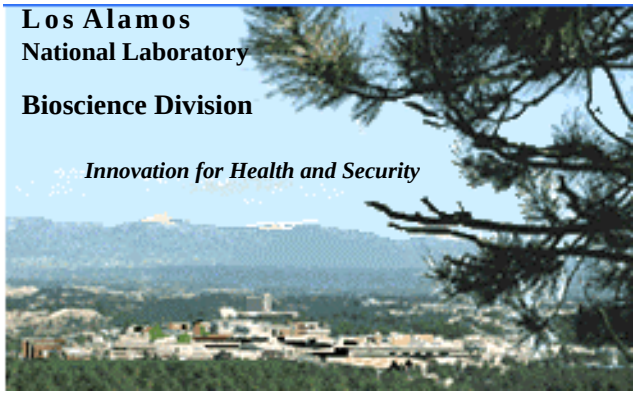
Dr. Gabriele Kraatz-Wadsack, Office of the Special Commission, United Nations (UNSCOM), was hosted by B Division for a LANL Director's Colloquium March 28th. A Lieutenant Colonel in the German Army, Dr. Kraatz-Wadsack has been on loan to the UN since 1995 to be the Chief Inspector for the monitoring of biological warfare activities. She described the events of the UNSCOM mission following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. UNSCOM was able to show that Iraq increased its production of BW agents, production of special warheads and the initiation of a virus program. Evidence of existing anthrax biological weapons,

botulinum and ricin toxins and others was found by the UNSCOM team. "Los Alamos provided very useful DNA analysis in this period," she said. These findings led to Iraq's admission in 1995 of the development of a biological weapons (BW) program.

Dr. Gabriele Kraatz-Wadsack

Research by UNSCOM dates the Iraqi BW program back to 1973 when the BW Institute was established by the Iraqi intelligence agency under cover of the Ministry of Education. Scientists were educated in the appropriate disciplines between 1975-85 and in 1987 a BW group was formed at a location about 30 km south of Baghdad. First field tests were accomplished in 1988 and the beginning of agent and toxin production was started in 1989. Although Iraq claims that all of the agents of its BW program were destroyed in June-July 1991, "Expert panels cannot confirm nor verify Iraq's claims that the weapons, agents and toxins were destroyed," she said. She added that complete access to Iraq is needed for confirmation and that is not available. "Credible monitoring needs to be comprehensive and intrusive," she said. "It is now up to the UN Security Council how monitoring of Iraq should proceed. This is a technical job in a political environment, so you are limited in what you can do," she concluded.

From Jill's Desk



"From Jim's Desk"

Well, as you probably have heard by now, I have been asked to take over as acting Deputy Division Director since Scott Cram has moved up to Tom Meyer's office. Since Jill has been very busy this week, I have also been asked to write this part of the BScene in her place. So, not being able to come up with anything else on short notice, I thought it might be appropriate to explain: 1) my understanding of this assignment; 2) how I will go about it; and 3) what I hope to accomplish. Then you can all tell me how I failed at each of these things later on. First, this is a temporary position, as the intent is to (quickly) hire a permanent Deputy Director after conducting an internal and external search. In fact, the job description for this position is complete and the job ad for Science (and elsewhere) is being finished as I write. I have agreed to serve as acting DDD for 3-4 months, at which time it is our intent to have a candidate for the real job identified, if not hired. Should it take significantly longer than this, then we will be looking for someone else to be acting DDD. Second, I have agreed to take this on as a part-time assignment: I will be acting DDD for 75% of my time and doing my research for 25%. Practically, this means that I will be in Scott's old office on the 2nd floor of the HRL building Monday-Thursday being the acting DDD, and every Friday I will be doing labwork as before. Unless it is an emergency or Jill is out of town, I would like to not do any DDD stuff on Fridays. This may be naive, but humor me anyway. Also along those lines, I am going to try to be schizophrenic (or more schizophrenic): I have set up a separate telephone number and email address for my DDD persona. If you need to contact me about Division business, call 667-2690 or email me at: jimaddd@lanl.gov. My calendar is also now under the control of the Division Office so you can see them or me to schedule time (except on Fridays, okay?) Third, there are two specific things I would like to accomplish in these three or four months (besides going to management-type meetings, signing paperwork and assisting with the operation of B Division). One is to come up with ideas for improving the integration of B Division, something which does not appear to be progressing as smoothly as one might have hoped. The

second is that, at the end of my time, Jill and I have agreed that I will provide her with my honest feedback about the Deputy position in order to help her decide how to divide roles and responsibilities between the Director and the (real) Deputy in the future. I welcome input on both the integration issue and the Deputy Director position, or any other aspect of the management of your Division, at any time and from anyone. What I have not said here is why I agreed to accept this assignment. For those of you who have known me for some time and think I have lost my mind, please come by my new office and I will try to explain it to you. Or you can try to convince me that I have, indeed, lost my mind. This may not be all that hard to do.

➢ *Jim*

Communications Team Report

This is a busy two months for your Communications Team. Our current concerns are assembling a Self-Assessment Report for the Division; creating an Annual Progress Report to be sent to Division Review Committee (DRC) members; organizing a poster session for the DRC May 25th; assembling a team for developing new panels for the Administration Building; continuing to improve the new B Division web-site (check it out!); and going forward with science outreach and the Bradbury Museum science exhibit. We have a wonderful team and they are doing a great job…stop them and ask them how you can help: Babs Marrone (B Scene); Tamara Johnson (Bradbury Science exhibit); Min Park (science outreach); Tracy Ruscetti (mobile van outreach to schools); and Ternel Martinez (public affairs news releases and contact).

With the successful launch of the T-Shirt awards at the All-Hands Meeting, we will seek nominations from B Division employees who qualify as "doing something out of the ordinary for the benefit of the Division that is not generally recognized for external award or recognition." See the All-Hands meeting report for our first winners.

➢ *Contributed by Sandra Zink*

Bucks

NIH Corner

So, you sent your proposal off on its merry way through the NIH review system. What happens now?

First, a decision is made by a grants referral officer at the Center for Scientific Review (CSR) as to whether your proposal meets the formatting requirements. If it is 60 pages long or printed with a 6 point font or has 0.1 inch margins or is unsigned, the next person to see it will be you (again) when they send it back to you. If it is suitable, the referral officer makes a decision about which Initial Review Group (IRG, commonly known as a Study Section) to assign it for review. When you submit the grant, you can (should) include a cover letter which suggests an IRG, with a few sentences of justification for your choice. You can find a list of all the IRGs, the fields they cover and their memberships on the CSR website (http://www.drg.nih.gov/). The justification should be based on the subject matter of the grant and the fit to the particular IRG, not on the fact that you are friends with those particular reviewers or have heard that they are not tough. You can also call the SRA (see below) of a particular IRG and inquire as to whether he/she thinks your application would be a good fit to their Study Section. If you do not suggest an IRG, the referral officer will assign your grant for you. Keep in mind that NIH receives about 10,000 grant applications every round which need to be assigned to the 120 different IRGs, and I have been told that there are fewer than a dozen referral officers. Thus, if you do not make a case for a particular IRG, the referral officer may (mis)read your title and (maybe) browse through your Abstract and assign you to the Tropical Medicine and Parasitology Study Section or the Bio-Organic and Natural Products Chemistry Study Section, where your grant will be declared the worst thing ever put on paper. Or something like that.

So, what happens after it gets assigned to an IRG? Each IRG has a Scientific Review Administrator (SRA) who is responsible for managing the IRG. The SRA's first (and maybe most important) job each round is to assign reviewers for each application, based on a more thorough reading (hopefully) and knowledge of the areas of expertise of the various members of the IRG. Each round, an IRG will have 80-100 applications to assign among the 15-18 members. The SRA will assign each application two (or sometimes three) Reviewers and 1-3 Readers. If the SRA feels that your application is in an area which is not particularly well represented on the IRG, he/she may solicit a written review from an outside expert. Each Reviewer is responsible for an in-depth analysis of the applications assigned to them (based on the review criteria I discussed in the last column) and for preparing a written review. Each Reader is responsible for a complete reading of the

applications assigned to them such that they are prepared to discuss the applications in detail during the

IRG meeting, but they do not have to write a critique. So, do not think that each one of the IRG members has read every word of your proposal: only 3-5 people actually go through your application in any detail. Even with this arrangement, simple math will tell you that each IRG member has 5-10 applications assigned to him as Reviewer and another 5-10 as Reader. Although it may (will) seem like a long time between when you submit your proposal and when it gets reviewed, the referral and assignment process takes up enough of that time that the IRG members actually see the applications 6-8 weeks prior to the meeting. In these few weeks, each IRG member who is looking at your application has 10-20 others to read in detail, 5-10 other reviews to write, and another 60-80 proposals to glance at if there is any time left over (yeah, right). Keep in mind also that this is not the full-time job of any of the IRG members: they are all volunteers who have their actual jobs to attend to while they are doing all of this Study Section stuff.

The value of writing a proposal which is clear, logical and concise (remember that again?) and easy to read is hopefully a little more apparent now. In my experience, the reviewers are conscientious, hard-working people who want to fund applicants. The vast majority of them are NIH applicants and grantees themselves, so they know what is involved in preparing an NIH grant application. However, a poorly organized, badly written, ambiguous application provides an easy way for the (overworked) reviewer to make decisions about which applications he/she will get really excited about and which she/he will recommend for Streamlining (formerly known as Triage). Streamlining is not what you want to have happen to your application, but neither is it the 'kiss of death' that many people believe it to be. In the next column I will explain the Streamlining process, why it was put in place and what it means to the applicant.

Contributed by Jim Freyer

Bravo

Harry Crissman Wins Election

Harry Crissman of Bioscience Division, B-N2, has been notified by Joe W. Gray, Chairman of the Nominating Committee of ISAC-International Society for Analytical Cytology, that he has been elected by the membership to the position of President-Elect. Harry's

Harry's nomination for President-Elect of ISAC was reported in the February 28 issue of B Scene

election will be announced to the membership in attendance at the ISAC, XX International Congress, Montpellier, France on May 20-25, 2000. His term includes serving as President-Elect for two years, followed by an additional two years as President of the Society. In addition, Harry will be honored by the Robert Hooke Distinguished Lecture and Awards Committee of ISAC as a recipient of an Honorary Fellow Award. This award, which includes a lifetime membership, was established to recognize significant contributions to the Society.

➢ *Contributed by Joe Valdez*

Nileena Velappan Passes UNM Master's Defense with Distinction

On March 23, 2000 Nileena Velappan defended her Master's thesis in Biomedical Sciences at the University of New Mexico. Her thesis project was entitled "Analysis of *Bacillus* sub-group I and *Bacillus anthracis* for characteristic sequences". Nileena's family (husband, mother, and baby daughter) as well as Cheryl Lemanski attended the talk to cheer her on. Her thesis committee, consisting of Stefan Burde, Babs Marrone and Paul Jackson (LANL), and John Omdahl and Steve Nickell (UNM), recommended her for the Master's degree 'with distinction'. Nileena is currently a technician working in Andrew Bradbury's lab. Congratulations to Nileena on her outstanding accomplishment!

➢ *Contributed by Stefan Burde.*

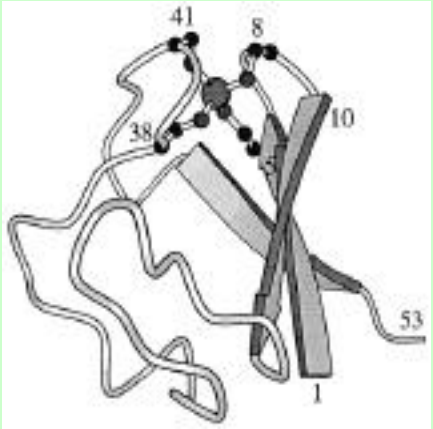
Breaking News

Millisecond Time Scale Conformational Flexibility in a Hyperthermophile

Griselda Hernández and David M. LeMaster, both from B-S1 authored a research report, which appeared recently in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The paper had the honor of being selected for online publication before print. Moreover, the conclusions of the article were unexpected, and so drew a commentary in the same PNAS issue entitled, "Do ultrastable proteins from hyperthermophiles have high or low conformational rigidity?", by Rainer Jaenicke, Institute of Biophysics and Physical Biochemistry, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany. An abstract of the article follows below.

Abstract. Rubredoxin from the hyperthermophile *Pyrococcus furiosus* is the most thermostable protein characterized to date with an estimated global unfolding rate of 10^{-6} s^{-1} at 100°C. In marked contrast to these slow global dynamics, hydrogen exchange experiments here demonstrate that conformational opening for solvent access occurs in the millisecond time frame or faster at 28°C for all amide positions. Under these conditions all backbone amides with exchange protection factors between 10^4 and 10^6, for which EX_2 exchange kinetics were directly verified, have exchange activation energy values within 2-3 kcal/mol of that observed for unstructured peptides. The conformational flexibility of this protein is thus sufficient for water and base catalyst access to the exchanging amide with quite limited structural disruption. The common hypothesis that enhanced conformational rigidity in the folded native state underlies the increased thermal stability of hyperthermophile proteins is not supported by these data.

Three dimensional structure of rubredoxin from *P. furiosis*. Numbered residues mark the most slowly exchanging hydrogens, close to the two cysteine knuckles.



Griselda Hernández and David M. LeMaster

Co-authors on the paper were Francis E. Jenney Jr. and Michael W. W. Adams from the Department of Biochemistry and Center for Metalloenzyme Studies, University of Georgia, Athens, GA. The article was communicated by Frederic M. Richards, Yale University, New Haven, CT. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 97, Issue 7, 3166-3170, March 28, 2000. Both the article and the commentary can be seen in full online, by going to http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/abstract/97/7/3166

➢ *Contributed by Cliff Unkefer*

Telomere Research Reveals Intriguing Paradox

(Taken from the LANL Newsbulletin, week of April 17)

They shouldn't be there, deep inside our genetic material. Yet, they are, and as it turns out, it's a good thing. Researchers from the Department of Energy's Los Alamos and E.O. Lawrence Berkeley national laboratories and the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York have made surprising new discoveries about DNA repair proteins and the ends of chromosomes known as telomeres that one day may lead to new paths in cancer research and a better understanding of human cell biology. The researchers found that, for reasons still unknown, specific DNA repair proteins typically found around broken DNA ends also surround mammalian telomeres, which are natural chromosome ends. Moreover, these same repair proteins are required to maintain normal mammalian telomere functions. The presence of the repair protein called DNA-dependent protein kinase, or DNA-PK, somehow plays a key role in preventing chromosomes from "fusing" together end-to-end. Chromosomal fusions cause cellular instability, that is, problems when the cell tries to divide, and can lead to cancer in humans.

"DNA repair proteins join broken ends back together, something that normal telomeres want to avoid at all costs," said team member Susan Bailey of Los Alamos' Bioscience Division.

The involvement of DNA repair proteins in telomere maintenance was discovered by other research groups in earlier studies involving yeast chromosomes. "Beforehand, we had never thought about looking for involvement of DNA repair proteins in normal mammalian telomere function. This study truly is the first of its kind," Bailey said.

Telomeres are known to have important roles in the development of cancers and in the aging process. They

are nucleic acid / protein structures that act as "caps" to prevent the DNA in these chromosomal regions from degrading and from being inappropriately joined together. Los Alamos, a leader in genetic research for decades, provided the first detailed information on the sequence and importance of human telomeres and on the importance of regions of chromosomes called centromeres in cell division.

"When two chromosomes join at the ends, they fuse together and essentially create one long chromosome with two centromeres," explained Bailey. "When cell division occurs shortly afterward, the new cell typically is unstable, either because it has too much genetic material -- and too many centromeres -- or not enough." If the unstable cell dies, then nothing else happens. If it remains alive, however, the potential for the development of tumors or various cancers increases significantly, she added.

In research published in the December issue of The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the team reported two significant findings. First, in controlled laboratory tests using a telomeric detection technique called fluorescence in situ hybridization, or FISH, the researchers discovered that the telomeres still were present after fusion occurred between mouse chromosomes lacking DNA-PK. "Until then, researchers thought that normally fusion could occur only in the absence of telomeres -- that they already had broken off from the chromosomes," said Bailey. Telomeres can break off as a result of radiation exposure, oxidative damage or various other means. Second, and most importantly, the researchers discovered by comparing many mouse chromosome samples containing normal levels of DNA-PK that telomeric fusion occurred only in the protein-deficient samples. This clearly demonstrated that these proteins are necessary to prevent telomeric fusion in mammalian cells.

The researchers' findings, however, present them with what they call an intriguing paradox. "Logically, there is no reason for DNA repair proteins to be present around telomeres, since they are not broken ends, and much less reason to suspect that they would actually be required to maintain normal telomeric protection functions," Bailey said. "Through some unknown mechanism, the repair proteins allow a cell to recognize telomeres as natural ends and not broken DNA strands in need of repair."Additional studies are under way at Los Alamos and elsewhere to try to solve these mysteries. "Understanding the mechanism involved could lead us into completely new directions in cancer research, perhaps even in gene therapy," said Bailey.

The Los Alamos part of the research team consisted of Bailey, Julianne Meyne, Bruce Lehnert and Edwin Goodwin, all of the Bioscience Division. Other participants were David Chen and Akihiro Kurimasa of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and Gloria Li of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

Funding for the research was provided by grants from the Department of Energy, U.S. Army and National Institutes of Health.

➢ *Ternel Martinez, Public Affairs (PA)*

Patent Awarded To Charlie Strauss

Charlie Strauss of B-SZILARD has been awarded a patent, his second in laser optics, for the following invention: "Rapid Acoustooptic Tuner and Phase-Shifter". Other LANL authors on the patent include George Busch (CST-1), Carl Wilson (CST-6), Tom Zaugg (LANSCE-2), Dennis Remelius (CST-1), David Thompson (CST-1) and Tsutomu Shimada (P-24). The invention was motivated by the need in biological and chemical sensing applications with a limited viewing time (such as LIDAR) to rapidly obtain spectra at selected wavelengths. It enables lasers to be tuned at hundreds of thousands of different wavelengths per second in a random access fashion. The all-solid-state, no-moving-parts, device has been used in an airplane ruggedized laser system, replacing mechanically tuned gratings and prisms which were limited to a thousand lines per second. The possibility of adapting this to flow cytometry, another limited viewing time application, is being investigated. Moreover, the new technique actually simplifies laser design because in addition to providing tuning, the device replaces several other intra-cavity laser elements such as q-switchers, cavity length stablizers, cavity dumpers, and variable output couplers. Combining all these functions into a single device facilitates greater computer control of the system needed for extended reliability, unattended operation, and remote programmability --attributes required for space flight, military, or commercial applications. The invention describes the use of a pair of acoustooptic devices in a laser or other optical resonator to produce a wavelength-dependent deflection of the light without incurring a net frequency shift. This permits rapid electronic tuning of the resonator wavelength, as well as rapid electronic variation of cavity loss, out-coupling fraction, and round-trip phase shift. The dispersive quality of acoustooptic devices in transmission is utilized as a reflection grating substitute. Two mirrors, one an output coupler, a gain medium and two acoustooptic devices arranged for maximum efficiency such that the incident and diffracted beams are approximately at the Bragg angle for each acoustooptic device permit the laser wavelength to be determined by the acoustic frequency.

➢ *Contributed by Charlie Strauss*

B There

B Division Picnic: July 8th, Urban Park

National Center for Genome Resources announces new Seminar Series:
April 28th: Lincoln Stein, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York: "Infrastructure for Distributed Sequence Annotation." His talk will address the development of an annotation system for the *C elegans* genome sequence. All talks begin at noon in the auditorium at NCGR's new building at 2935 Rodeo Park Drive East, Santa Fe, NM.

SANTA FE CARES
10th ANNUAL AIDS WALK

MAY 6, 2000

Santa Fe Cares is a **LANL sanctioned event and you may be eligible for up to four days of community service time. Please refer to AM322 and Form 704 "Request for Community Service Time";
http://eia.lanl.gov:80/office.htm

Preparation is ongoing for the 10th Annual AIDS Walk to be held on May 6, 2000 in Santa Fe, New Mexico! As a community AIDS foundation, Santa Fe Cares' mission is to increase community awareness and enhance the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS in northern New Mexico. Funds raised are distributed to agencies that provide treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

In order for the AIDS Walk to be as successful as in the past, we need both participants for the Walk and volunteers to help prepare and plan for the Walk. As a volunteer for Santa Fe Cares, I am helping to seek out volunteers/participants at the Laboratory and in the community of Los Alamos.

Help plan the 10th Annual AIDS Walk by:

- ✓ **Collecting donations and participating in the Walk**
- ✓ **Volunteering your time the day of the Walk**
- ✓ **Soliciting prizes/donations**
- ✓ **Setting up Walk teams**
- ✓ **Sell space in the new Wellness Pavilion Tent**
- ✓ **Spreading the word!**

This year, the Walk is focused on youth and education. At least half of all new HIV infections in the United States are among people under the age of 25.

Please contact Santa Fe Cares at 986-3820 or 989-WALK, via e-mail at sfcares@aol.com or visit http://www.santafecares.org. Also, please feel free to contact me, Kristina Moreno, at kmoreno@lanl.gov or kristina_m_moreno@hotmail.com.

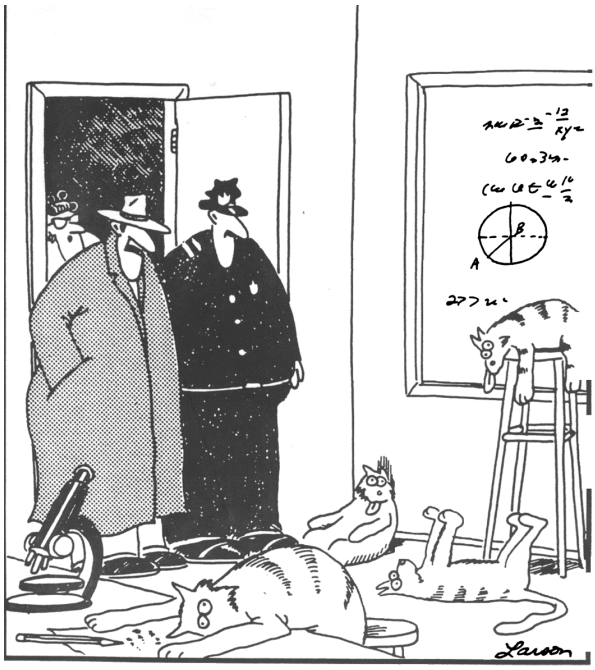
***You can** make a difference.* Thank you for your support and interest!

B Division TSM Seminar Series

Held on Mondays, 11-12 AM in HRL-1 auditorium.
Beginning May 1, the TSM seminar series will be broadcast on Labnet. Stay tuned for details.

April 24, Gerald Myers, B-N1, "NIH-Funded Databases for Microbial Pathogens"
May 1, Jill Trewhella, B-DO, "The Structural Basis for Second Messenger Signaling: What Can you do with Scarce Data?"
May 8, Atul Parikh, B-S2, "A Self-Organizing Desktop"
May 15, Cliff Unkefer, B-S1, "Engineering Haloalkane Dehalogenase"
May 22, Bill Wray, B-S2, "Computational Biomechanics – Where does it fit in "Bioscience"?"
<<NOTE: New Time for May 22 seminar: 9 to 10 am>>

B Serious!



"Notice all the computations, theoretical scribblings, and lab equipment, Norm. … Yes, curiosity killed these cats."

B Scenes

POEM written by Eeyore in a Quiet Moment

Christopher Robin is going.
At least I think he is.
Where?
Nobody knows.
But he is going-
I mean he goes
(To rhyme with "knows")
Do we care?
(To rhyme with "where")
We do
very much.
(I haven't got a rhyme for that "is" in the second line yet. Bother.)
(Now I haven't got a rhyme for bother. Bother.)
Those two bothers will have to
rhyme with each other Buther.
The fact is this is more difficult
than I thought,
I ought-
(Very good indeed)
I ought
To begin again,
But it is easier
To stop.
Christopher Robin, good-bye
I
(Good)
I
And all your friends
Sends-
I mean all your friend
Send-
(Very awkward this, it keeps going wrong)
Well, anyhow, we send
Our love.
END.
A. A. Milne, from The House on Pooh Corner

Top to bottom: Scott Cram receives the first award T-Shirt at farewell luncheon following announcement of his new position in the TR and SSR Directorates. Bruce Lehnert awarded Scott a teddy bear "to keep him company" in his new position as he leaves B Division. Then, Jill and Ed Hildebrand cut the cake.

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